

APPARENTLY DEAD.
(To the Editor of the Times.)
—Fearing that many deaths occur in and about London through the ignorance or misapprehension of the general public, I am induced to ask insertion of the following, in the hope that attention may be drawn to the subject, with a view to the saving of human life. On some occasions, I have been passing by the Wandsworth omnibus, and on the top I have observed, when nearly all the passengers had left, the driver pulled up, and asked the conductor if that was "a woman or a woman lying on the footpath." The conductor took the step, and answered, "It is a woman, I think, and I think so." I then said, "I have heard someone say, 'Oh, she is drunk.' another, 'This is not fit place to sleep in; and another expressing a

...and whether it was a human being at all, when I
...of face lying flat on the ground. I then asked one
...the person to turn the body over, but the reply
...No, I don't like to touch her, ...
...I turned the body over my-
...over pronounced her
...was a
...closed, there was
...and rigidity of mem-
...the smallest apparent action
...to be lost, a branchman
...there was no time to
...at hand, and we managed to pour about 200 ml
...the best way

we could, where it remained perhaps a minute. At length there was a gurgle in the throat, and we heard it pass, and immediately after there was a violent heaving of the stomach, and every limb and feature became excited and distorted in the most fearful manner.

was agitated and distressed in the most fearful manner. We then used every effort to produce warmth by rubbing her hands, and in about an hour the poor creature was so far recovered as to partake of a little more stimulant, then a small portion of food, and after that she was able to walk with a policeman to the Clapham Junction station, and thence proceed by rail to Waterloo-bridge, and we furnished her with the means of reaching home, which she told us was in Newton-street, Holborn. Her condition was really one of starvation, and she told us she had not tasted food for two days.

that she had been down to near Kingston to see the colonel of her late husband's regiment, who had always been exceedingly kind to her when in distress, and that he had left home for a few days, and consequently she had not received relief. From the above I draw this conclusion, that the public should never infer that it is always a case of drunkenness when any persons are seen lying down in the roadsides of streets; and, as a resident near the spot, I think that half an hour is a longer time than should be allowed to the police to come their usual rounds, as in this case; and I would suggest to the police to come when they are sent for, which was not done in this instance.

I AM, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES WALTON

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES W.

ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN. Activity is a law of childhood. Its abuse produces restlessness, love of mischief, and a tendency to demand that the number of hours devoted by the child to any one thing, be it exercise, in some shape or other, should equal those devoted to intellectual exercises. This the teacher must guard against. The child's mind (as a necessary condition of a work) that he requires only two recesses in the morning and one in the afternoon, each twenty minutes long; that, during the time of the day when he is at school, he must be busy, and, unless asleep, cannot rest without they play, and, if he cannot play without making a noise; that they must exercise alternately; that they shall have a typical exercise before the recess; that the recesses intervene, and that the remainder of the time be honestly occupied in school work. It is really a sad state of affairs when the child is permitted neither to work nor play, but kept in his seat, to wait for the three hours, under the pretence of studying. The recreative schools instituted for the purpose of giving the child the best of both worlds, and to lead to idleness, they could hardly adopt better means to secure such an end. To divide a school into sections, to teach each alternately, and, while each is at work, to divide the other into sections, to do the (nothing of which is to be tested), as copying

dictated columns of words, arranging patterns of figures in columns, weighing, measuring, working a number of exercises in Latin, and so on. The children are sent to school-room to scale, reproducing on their own slates words in spelling or language—all this requires no necessary apparatus, but training, energy and industry on the part of the teacher. It is no matter, to be sure, to have the children in the school class at a time, and hearing these read and spell in turn, while the rest are commanded to "keep studying." Now that another method of keeping the children busy and contentedly with the greater energy expended by teachers, and the smaller by the pupil of school hours ought to be diminished. It has been amply proved that the children of the Home and Colonial Schools, London, now attending school in the United States, make greater progress than they could have made in six. I should not have said the number of hours reduced to four. Edwin Chadwick, J. Currie, and other educators who can speak as having authority, declare that more than four hours of school is too much, especially be spent in school by children less than eight years of age. Miss Jones, at Teachers' Convention at Oareville.

KILLING FOWLS FOR TABLE USE.—A late number

The London Poultry Chronicle has an article on this subject, from which we extract the following: "If a fowl is seized with the convulsion, it is usually brought on Monday evening, and then shut up in a basket, absolutely without food or water, until the next morning. Being quite empty, they must be kept, not by cutting the throat, but by breaking their windpipes, and then holding the bird by the middle of the wings, and the lower part of the thighs and knees, with the left hand. Take hold of the head with the fowl in the right hand, turn up the head downward in a hard, but simultaneously pull up with the left hand, and, pro down with the right hand. Walton said, 'Impale the frog as if you loved him.' And Talleyrand said, 'No zeal in anything. It is always getting into trouble.' No zeal in anything, and the frog was 'impaled.' The frog was impaled with the right hand until there is a trifling jerk—it is the dislocation of the neck. Death ensues a few minutes. If there is any doubt, it can easily be solved by feeling the back of the bird's head, and the neck. When a fowl is bled to death, it is very

hite, but is often dry: when it is killed by dislocation of the neck, it is juicy. As soon as the bird is dead, I should say, the liver and intestines it is ready to be pulled out, and the large feathers and wing and tail should be pulled first. The reason why they should be picked is that the fowl then gets cold. It is for the same cause essential that they should be plucked as soon as they are killed. The plucking is latter is preferable. If within hot weather the town is spelled nine times out of ten by the fermentation of the food, or the decomposition of the bird, that was the body at the time of death. The bird, fatted and plucked, should be put in a cool place, and should be dressed for the spit some hours before it is wanted: and spite of hot weather, will be sweet, tender, and juicy.

AFRICAN MONKEYS.—The little grey monkey was very common in the African bush near the coast, and was frequently come upon a troop of from fifty to a hundred. They would always be on the look-out, and seemed to enjoy amazingly making themselves as us from amongst the dense foliage

the native gymnasium is perfectly marvellous; not only will they travel from tree to tree with a rapidity at it is difficult to equal on the ground, but they will leap up to a wonderful distance when they were moved by the desire to get to the top of a tree. They would come down the monkeys were desirous of making friends with us, for if we sat down to eat a rough-and-ready meal, the little fellows would assemble in the surrounding trees, and, until, perhaps, two or three could be cautiously eyeing us from within ten paces. As long as we remained perfectly quiet and still, the monkeys could not appear very much afraid of us, but if we made any stirring noise, then the "Inkaus," as the Kaffirs call them, rapidly made themselves scarce. These bush monkeys played me a trick once or twice which I did not suspect them of at first. It was before I had thought of the existence of the "Inkaus," and I was sitting on a branch, and I experienced a difficulty in finding my way quickly out of a bush after I had found my way into it. I therefore tore up several pieces of paper, and used to insert

erise into spilt sticks, at intervals of a few inches, in order to serve as sign-posts. After having arranged these with great care, I found on several occasions that although I was on the right road, yet landmarks seemed to have been removed. At length I suspected the monkeys; so I fastened a large piece of paper to a branch, and, hiding myself with great care, I waited to see what would happen. I was not kept long in doubt, for I soon saw a number of monkeys come frisking along the face of the paper, and I counted the number of the face of paper; at length a number of them assembled in the same tree, but all appeared afraid to approach the article itself. One

<http://nla.gov.au/r>

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N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Homebush, will be served by Nos. 3 and 8 from that station.
Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Homebush to set on passengers only, and passengers for intermediate

OST, on the 28th February, a Brown PONY MARE,
white star on forehead, near fore and off hind fetlock
hairs. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to the
Dog and Duck Inn, George-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. — NEW SHARES. — FOURTH SERIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that a third call of FIVE POUNDS per share on the new stock of this

YDNEY MORNING HERALD.
Subscription, 30s. per quarter.

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